

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1806.

[No. 1755.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Freight or Charter,

To the West-Indies or a Port on the Continent,

The Sloop *Lydia*,
Capt. HEWES;
Burthen about 850 barrels, is
nearly a new vessel, sails well,
and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few
days. Apply to
Lawraon and Fowle.

November 4.

Just Received,

By the schooner *Betsy*, and

FOR SALE,

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly
opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It
will accommodate a family, and a flour and
grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to
hold 4,000 bbls. flour.
September 2

E. J.

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been ac-
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

November 10.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES OF LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
any so.
Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

Wants a Situation in Buifness,
A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connecti-
ons, who writes a good hand. For further par-
ticulars
Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and
accustomed to horses.
Apply to the Printer.

July 30.

Fresh Teas,

Of a superior quality, in small lead cannis-
ters, and by the pound—
Just received and for Sale, by
TUNIS CRAVEN.

Nov. 1.

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will
find employment by applying to the subscriber
at Alexandria.
E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

100 lbs. Maryland Tobacco.
Oct. 18. WILLIAM HODGSON.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

They had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee
next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzie's,
corner end of Prince street, Alexandria.
They surpass any yet extant, for ease, e-
legance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those who
purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
suspenders ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the suspenders, to prevent improper straining
and thereby destroying the ease designed in the
construction of the article.
July 8

RICHARD HORWELL.

Robert Gray,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A large supply of SLATES, of an
excellent quality,
For sale by the dozen or single.

November 6.

For Liverpool,

The staunch, good Ship

Enterprise,

CAPTAIN COLCORD;

Sails fast, about twenty-six
hundred barrels burthen—will
take freight on moderate terms.
Advances made on consignment to Messrs.
Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.

November 3.

JAMES ANDERSON

Has just received, and offers for Sale,
3000 weight excellent BUTTER,
In small firkins, suitable for family use.
November 5

RECEIVED,

By the William and John, captain Woodhouse,
from Liverpool, and for sale by
Lawraon & Fowle,
12 bales KENDALL COTTONS,
6 do. Blue and mixed PLAINS.
The above goods were purchased from the
manufactory, are well chosen, and will be sold
on liberal terms.
November 5

JUST IMPORTED

In the brig *Rebecca*, from Oporto,
A few quarter casks Port Wine,
Of a superior quality, and for sale by
James Nutt & Co.
Oct. 27. At their Store on King-Street.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by
the subscriber,
A consignment of SEGARS, of
the very first quality.
A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 23.

Wants a Place,

In a Counting-House, Wholesale or Retail
Store, a Young Man, who writes and speaks
English, French and German. A line, ad-
dressed to N. N. and left at this office, will be
duly attended to.
November 3.

Just Received,

Per ship Enterprise, Capt. Colcord, from Li-
verpool, laying at Merchants wharf,
AND FOR SALE,
A CARGO OF SALT,

Consisting of

500 sacks Liverpool stored,

5000 bushels do. coarse.

For terms apply to

William Hodgson.

November 3.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street—
occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—
Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

20,000 weight Green Coffee,

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, by

Mordecai Miller.

August 14.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof
20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.
10 do. N. Eng. do.
10 pipes Holland gin
4 do. American do. of superior qual.
2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } of excellent
2 do. L. M. do. do. } qual. war-
4 quarter casks do. do. } ranted pure.
3 do. Marsalla wine
20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.
30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.
10 boxes mould candles
25 do. English white soap—very dry
2 chests hyson-skin tea
200 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.
October 18.

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26.

8000 bushels Salt,

Just received and for Sale by

Wadsworth and Butler.

November 10.

The Subscriber

informs his friends, and the public in general,
that he has now open, and for sale in the
house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Caze-
hove, on Fairfax, between King and Prince
Streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—

—CONSISTING OF—

Superfine,
Fine, and Forrest } Cloths.
Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,
Manchester,
Plains and Kerseys,
Halticks and Napt Cottons,
Napt Frizes and Flushings,
Blue and grey Coatings,
Ladies superfine Coatings,
A handsome choice of Flannels,
Rose and striped Blankets,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Caficoes, Shawis and Handkerchiefs,
Printed Counterpanes,
Irish Linens and Dowlasses,
Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks,
Brown and white Picillias,
White and brown Rolls,
Burboon Gurrans,
Maranoodies,
Shoes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Pins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of
tailors Silks Twist and Threads—All of which
he is determined to sell at the most reduced
prices for ready money. He hopes to meet
with that encouragement his attention to busi-
ness may seem to merit from a generous pub-
lic.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kitch-
en and granary at Broad Creek, in Maryland,
(holding an unexpired lease for the same)
with the Lot of Ground thereto attached, con-
taining a number of excellent apple trees—
the ground equal to any for a garden—It is al-
so an excellent stand for a tavern or black-
smith shop, either of which would be immen-
sely profitable, if conducted and supplied in a
proper manner. The terms will be made easy
by early application as above.

November 3.

LANDED,

and for sale by

Lawraon and Fowle,

75 hogsheads retailing sugar
70 barrels New-England rum
6 ditto, whale
2 hds. spermaceti } OIL.
1 butt linseed
20 chests young hyson } TEAS,
2 do. do. souchong } sup. quality.
12 bales Beerboon gurrans
50 boxes co'lish
10 quintals Isle Shoal dumb do. for family
use
30 kegs butter
15 do. pickled salmon
20 boxes soap
30 do. chocolate
160 tons plaister Paris.

IN STORE,

40 puncheons 4th and 5th proof Jamaica
rum
2 pipes Holland Gin
Madeira Wine
Retailing molasses
10 chests imperial, } TEAS.
10 do. young hyson }
5 bales Beerboon Gurrans
50 boxes dipt candles
50 do. chocolate
8 do. fig blue
50 half boxes brown soap
4 cases cotton and wool cards
7 casks 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails & brads
8 tons sheet lead
50 bolts heavy ravens duck
Havana Segars
No. 1 beef
A quantity of mens coarse and fine shoes.
50 casks F and FF Bellona Gun-
powder.
October 30.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the oc-
cupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-
derate. Apply to
William Hodgson.

Sept. 23.

For Liverpool—direct,

The Ship

LEONIDAS,

Capt. M. Kenzie;

Will sail in all this month. For passage on-
ly, having excellent accommodations, apply
on board or to

James Patton.

November 13.

St. Andrew's Society.

THE Members of the St. Andrew's Socie-
ty, are requested to attend a regular quarterly
meeting, on TUESDAY next, at Mr. Gads-
by's hotel, at 6 o'clock, P. M.
By order of the President,

John Ramsay, Sec'y.

November 14.

Dancing & Fencing.

MONSIEUR MORAN

OFFERS to teach 20 scholars DANCING
according to the English and French
fashion—Also, to teach the young Ladies to
walk well, and to come in and go out of a
room gracefully, and to hold up their heads
and turn out their toes, which is not generally
attended to. Terms of tuition will be low,
owing to necessity. Three dollars entrance
and five dollars for the first quarter, and af-
terwards eight dollars a quarter from each
scholar.

He will teach in a room next to Mr. Bacon's
store, King street. Apply at Mr. Sellers's
Music room.

Any gentleman wishing to be taught the
polite and necessary art of FENCING will
be attended to every Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday evenings. M. Moran will open
school on Monday next, at 10 o'clock in the
morning, to teach Dancing.
Nov. 13.

Wanted to Purchase,

A neat GIG and HARNESS—one with
Springs and a Top will be preferred.—Also a
good HORSE.

Apply to the Printer.

November 12.

The Subscriber has received

The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:
15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix
Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy
10 hogsheads well flavored 4th proof Ja-
maica rum
30 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson Skin, and
First quality Souchong } TEAS
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Tenerife
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled
Port, very old WINES.
A few cases claret, superior quality
Cognac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
New-England rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & roll
brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns

James Sanderfon.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a power executed by
Augustine J. Smith and Henry Rose, to se-
cure the payment of 5000l. with interest, I
shall on the first day of January, 1807, ex-
pose to sale for ready money, at Fairfax court-
house, so much of the tract of LAND sold
and conveyed by Bataille Fitzhugh to the said
Smith and Rose on the 2d day of September,
1797, (the same being part of the Ravens-
worth tract in Fairfax county) as will pay the
sum of 2263l. part of the said 5000l. with in-
terest on 1677l. part of the same 2263l. from
the first day of January, 1799, and on the bal-
ance thereof from the first day of October in
the same year.

THOMAS FITZHUGH.

October 20.

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Most men of industrious research in making the voyage of life; to execute either visionary or hazardous projects; have returned whence they set out, if not elated with the accomplishment of their wishes, at least indebted to fortune, or rather to the commiserating beneficence of providence over their labours for some discovery or acquisition, of which, if they were incapable of appreciating the utility, their successors have reaped the benefit. Thus when the dawn of reviving science had fully pierced the chaotic gloom of barbarous Europe, the enterprise and perseverance of the navigator and the alchemist, if not rewarded with objects of their pursuit, have however, enriched the domain of arts and sciences in succeeding ages, with treasures of no less value and importance. Most of us discover and improve to our advantage, a similar good fortune, tho' upon a smaller scale in domestic life, without bequeathing the whole profit of our experience to our children; but, that great and enlightened nations have been doomed to pay the price of almost a whole generation, before they hardly distinguish what they have found, God knows, how—from what they have sought with God knows, what pain & trouble, is one of those historical paradoxes, with which it seems I am likely to commence my papers. This, however, has been the lot of the far greater number of republics ancient and modern, and that even our own Atlantic States will soon make a similar discovery, I shall deem it no desperate undertaking to prove; but that we citizens of the Western Districts of those states, for some time past, have had the same intellectual disorder sapping our strength and stunting our growth, I devoutly trust it has been given to me, not only to prove, but to divert the judgments I hope we have not yet incurred through our indolence which can alone refuse or sophisticate the only remedy that will remove it.

In order then to elucidate & apply these positions to the duties of our rights, and the concerns of our interests, it will not, perhaps, be the most trifling occurrence in the 19th century, that we Woodsmen of these cis-Alleghany countries have discovered that in like manner as Columbus ventured into distant and tempestuous seas in quest of a passage to the East Indies, but missed his object and found some islands in the West: as Paracelsus and Kunkel, in their elaborate researches after this elixir of life and the philosopher's stone were disappointed in their labours, but fortunate enough by the way to rejoice in the discovery of some valuable medicines and the detection of the elements of philosophers, amidst the secrets of nature.

So the colonial subjects of Briton plunged into a seven years war against her for the purpose of divesting the mother country of an unjust and oppressive monopoly of their trade, of which, however, she continues to this day to enjoy almost the entire control, by the superiority of her navy and the preponderance of her capital, although the issue of the struggle has broken those fetters in which she would continue to bind the civil and political rights of her children, and consecrated in our hearts those practical maxims of liberty which will prove, whilst cherished amongst us, our strongest bulwark against foreign influence or domestic usurpation, so the speculation conceived on the Atlantic of making use of our great western country, and the annual produce of our land and labour, as a granary for the eastern states, and a fund for a Federal revenue, altho' it has hitherto been successful, will soon bereave its projectors of their hopes, and awaken in all our hearts an indignant sense that a preserving providence has supported our toils and nerved our industry for other destinies.

These introductory reflections, I imagined, would not be quite useless or indifferent to the judicious amongst our citizens, who may from thence be disposed with me to investigate the value of the disquisitions into which I am about to enter particularly, in order to appreciate the merits, ponderare el Monsova, of the first and most striking objection that will present itself to the measure of our withdrawing from the Federal union whenever and how ever the present congressional appropriation and control of our resources shall be done away. This objection is the actual sovereignty exercised over us by the federal government, de facto et jure; and it in the first place appears not a little remarkable, however it may affect the issue of the argument, that as to the fact, the major part of the western people, during a certain period of time, I mean that time they

passed in their noviciate, to fit them for a return into the family of the union, neither were nor are a great proportion of them at this day actually citizens or subjects of the federal government in any rational construction of the federal constitution, or consistent with the consequences necessarily flowing from the act of certain districts of our country re-incorporating themselves with the union. This, I think, will be abundantly evident hereafter, when we begin to seek; what, indeed, shall we find, the consideration money we have received for the grant that has been extorted from us. Let us, therefore, now examine the foundations of the de jure, or rightful authority, at present exercised over us. The what and wherefore of our gifts and our receipts.

When I said in my last paper, that "tho' the colonies in effect, took upon them the burden of the war, for the advantage of merchants, the issue of it had produced the greatest benefits to us all," I had chiefly in contemplation the practical establishment it procured us of those principles of social and political liberty, which the heroes of the revolution having sealed with their blood, the Federal Constitution could not avoid to record and consecrate: with that constitution, then, in one hand, and the journals of our emigration hither, & commerce in these Western settlements, in the other, I trust I shall now render it evident to the most sceptical mind, that, however, in some local districts which have been erected into states, we may, through the errors of our judgment, or the incapacity of our agents, have made a transfer to the union of that allegiance we owed and should have retained to ourselves; first, that such districts are clearly entitled to resume their grant, and secondly, that the remainder of our country pay to the Federal government the full measure of allegiance and contribution—upon considerations, not to be found in the principles of any free political system, much less in our own.

Whilst it may be expedient for our citizens to bear in mind a recollection of the distresses of the old confederation, in the absence of an energetic government to control, or of a federative system to conciliate their jarring or heterogeneous interests to revert to a crisis at which the original thirteen states must have split into as many separate governments: they will perhaps admire, with some surprise, that even so good a compromise of partial views and jealousies, could have been made, as was effected by the federal constitution of 1787, by countries from their natural situation, dependent on each other for protection against Europe, and homogeneous in almost nothing else; they may even think that Vermont or Rhode Island which had taken so distinguished a part in the war, by persisting in their refusal to participate, in the federation, might with some color of reason thereby merit to be put to the bar of the union: although I am clearly of opinion both the letter and spirit of the constitution rightly understood, would not warrant their molestation by the union, whilst sound policy would have forbidden it, on the part of the respective states. But in considering the history and import of the federal constitution, we shall readily discover it to be an instrument commensurate to those countries for which it was devised, to wit, twelve only of old states of the original confederation, and operating and obligatory upon the parties thereto, that is only on the said twelve states: moreover, a political indemnity of copartnership, containing a provision, in the first clause of the third section of the fourth article, for the enlargement of the company's stock, by the admission of new members into the firm. Now the operations of an ordinary understanding inform us, and the principles and practice of jurisprudence do likewise recognize the positions, that "a man has an equal right, on the suggestions of his interest or inclination, to withdraw from or enter into a mercantile partnership: nay, if an individual has entered into a private confederacy, through the mistakes of his judgment, or the capacity or infidelity of his agent, where it appears it has not an equal share of the profit and loss, as a member of the company, the laws of all civilized countries provide for him a remedy against his agent or the firm. But if this doctrine be, as it unquestionably is, the guarantee of such private rights, and the preservative against their corresponding wrongs, in social life; it cannot be less orthodox in a political sense, in this quarter of the globe where we have bled to prove that a sufficient title to all government, legislative & executive, is only derived from the people: that the source of all delegated trusts is seated in their will, which can at pleasure call back the waters it had bid to flow, to

their parent fountain, or cause them to resume their course, in any other direction it may ordain: Further, it cannot be denied, that the present federal constitution in its letter and spirit, has sanctioned and recorded the same principles. It can therefore hardly be questioned, without being decided in the negative, by an unbiassed judgment, that the power of peaceably withdrawing from the federal partnership, is an inherent right, residing in and appropriate to any state or states of the union, that may choose to exercise it, virtually guaranteed by the constitution itself; still less can it be held, that such a measure, under the provisions and principles of the same instrument, can amount by construction, to the only acts of treason therein specified, viz. those of levying war against, or adhering to the enemies of the United States. Sec. 3, art. 3.

Again, the principals, that is, the twelve uniting states of the old confederacy, by their agents, that is, by the deputies of the said states, as they were the only parties to the contract, legitimately constituted as such. So they were the only individuals directly and immediately interested in the accomplishment of its provisions. A covenant can only concern or bind the covenanters. But those Atlantic citizens who chose for themselves and their children, our western abodes, thereby abdicated such of those rights, interests and qualifications, as at the period of the fabrication of the constitution would, on the seaboard, have constituted them by themselves or their deputies, parties to the contract, entitled to all the advantages it conferred, and all the duties it imposed upon them, as citizens of the newly United States. It seems however they ingeniously imported with them in their new land of Canaan, the riches and delights of which they preferred to all other earthly considerations, so much only of the rights and immunities of their old federal citizenship, as they had derived from their birth, long before the constitution of 87 was dreamt of; but they carefully and religiously packed up, amongst their moveables, to beguile the tediousness of the journey, or for the edification of their families, in their new settlements, a correct inventory and vocabulary of all the duties imposed by the new constitution on the citizens who remained behind to enjoy its blessings, what they generously determined to share with their friends on the Atlantic.

Thus we have seen that the vital and cardinal principle, on which was suspended our lives and fortunes, in a seven years struggle against the exactions of our mother country; a principle proclaimed and sanctioned in the third clause of the second section of the 1st article of the constitution, namely, that "taxation and representation should be inseparable," had it seems! by passing the mountains, become unfashionable: and what but a few years before, would have been held on the Atlantic a most damnable political heresy; we have seen consecrated under the blessings of a territorial government; into an actual assessment of our lands and houses to a direct tax, in shameless violation of the constitution, and insult to our understanding. This we have witnessed in the levying of this imposition upon us, an intolerable violation, recorded among the federal statutes of the 4th clause of the ninth section of the 1st article of the constitution, which provides "that no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken," that is pursuant to the third clause of the 2d section of the 1st art, which ordains, that "representatives and direct taxes (Woodsmen it seems should be saddled with the latter, but were not worthy of the former) shall be apportioned among the several states, which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers which shall be determined by the mode therein presented." We were included though not indeed as states, in the union by congress, for the purpose of taxation, though we were excluded from it for every other purpose. Although the 5th article of the constitution had it seems vainly provided, that even no amendment of the constitution, with all the requests and formalities devised by the same for giving it effect, which should be made prior to the year 1808 should in any manner effect the said fourth clause of the ninth section of the 1st article. We shall be told however I expect by some petty-fogging attorney, that the constitution has elsewhere declared that the "congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States," granted, so far as concerns the claim to, or property in vacant and unoccupied lands. But I trust I shall not be held to overrate the judgment

or firmness of our citizens, when I affirm, that if, by the terms, "all needful rules & regulations," be meant a right to govern or legislate for, the people of the western countries, nothing short of a revolution will persuade us to recognize any authority to govern or legislate for us, that has been never constituted by ourselves. Nor do the terms or expression of the clause, require any such forced construction to give them all necessary effect to satisfy every obvious object of the clause. All needful rules and regulations for selling or leasing congressional lands, if the most preventive powers of inequity could suggest no other object for the words to operate upon, would in the construction of a grant or statute creating a franchise or a penalty, be taken in such limited sense as to avoid incurring the preposterous absurdity of giving to them a latitude of signification that might impliedly defeat or repeal the principle and object of such instruments. But further, collecting the principle and objects of the instrument from its own preamble. When we read, "we," that is the parties to the contract, who could be none other than the people of the said twelve original states executing the same, not even the people of the thirteen states of the first confederacy, because Rhode Island does not appear by herself or her deputy, to have executed the deed with her sisters. "The people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union"—of what or amongst whom, than the said contracting parties? "Establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," all objects undoubtedly the highest on the scale of human concerns—can it be imagined, without a perversion of all intellects; that parties covenanting together to establish for themselves and their posterity, such laudable and beneficial objects of their wishes, could ever be arraigned by their friends, or accused by their enemies, of the monstrous treason and absurdity of harboring secretly at the same time a design of basely adulterating the sterling value of the coin they professed to issue, with the alloy of the clause cited against us, in contemplation, thereafter, of legislating for whole territories, and assessing their inhabitants to the company's revenues, for countries, some of them not owned by the company at the date of their incorporation, most of them unsettled at that day, and none of whose inhabitants since have escaped divestment at least of all federal citizenship, that can be pretended to have been derived from the constitution of 1787, as abundantly appears, not only from the non-representative governments now and heretofore exercised over many of them, and even more particularly from the organization of some districts of our country into co-states of the union, from which epoch only, the citizens of such co-states can be properly said to possess all or indeed any of the real characteristics of genuine citizens of the present federal union.

But the clause will again and again, I doubt not, be reinforced, as the last ditch of our federal enemies. Let us now therefore content ourselves with a final assault upon it in flank: The wording then of it, with its punctuation and phraseology properly examined, will render our success decisive. "The congress shall have power," what power? surely none greater than the framers of the constitution themselves possessed and they certainly possessed none over other individuals not co-operating, and who should afterwards cease to co-operate with them, in bearing a rateable share and receiving a corresponding dividend of the expences and benefits of the company. But the company most probably never dreamt of selling any of its own members, that is of the citizens of the twelve contracting states, or others who eventually should become citizens of any new states that might accede to the union.

Now it appears obvious from the wording of the clause in the conjunct and disjunctive that the terms "all needful rules and regulations," must have had, in the understanding of those who selected them, a prospective reference to matters of sale or the like. For, otherwise in the sense of the terms that may be contended for, by our adversaries, we shall naturally expect their generosity will have a pitying patience with our dullness, and explain, how it could happen, that after all the time spent in drafting the constitution, so many able heads combined in the work—should every where else, where the legislative powers of congress are defined, make use of the word "Laws" whilst in the instance before us, if any restriction or surrender of our liberties was contemplated, it was not said, "The Congress should have power to erect what indeed they have executed in our country, a police government." "The Congress should, as occasion might require, order military law amongst us—which they have also achieved."

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our citizens, when I affirm, "all needful rules & means, to a right to govern the people of the western short of a revolution to recognize any authority to legislate for us, that has constituted by ourselves. Nor expression of the clause, which forced construction to necessary effect to satisfy the object of the clause. All regulations for selling of lands, if the most inequity could suggest for the words to operate upon the construction of a grant of a franchise or a penalty, limited sense as to avoid posterous obscurity of giving effect to the principle of such instruments. But the principle and objects of the said twelve original states of the first constitution Rhode Island does not of her deputy, to have with her sisters. "The United States, in order to effect 'union'—of what or than the said contracting justice, insure domestic provide for the common defense, the general welfare, and the liberty to ourselves." all objects undoubtedly the scale of human concerns, without a perversion of that parties covenanting to for themselves and their laudable and beneficial objects, could ever be arranged, or accused by their monstrous treason and abetting secretly at the same of basely adulterating the the coin they professed to alloy of the clause cited a contemplation, thereafter, of whole territories, and assessments to the company's revenues, some of them not company at the date of their most of them unsettled at none of whose inhabitants been divested at least of ship, that can be pretended derived from the constitution abundantly appears, not non-representative government heretofore exercised over and even more particularly nation of some districts of co-states of the union, only, the citizens of such properly said to possess all the real characteristics of the present federal government will again and again, reinforced, as the last ditch enemies. Let us now turn ourselves with a final assault. The wording then of it, and phraseology proper, will render our success congress shall have power? surely none greater of the constitution themselves and they certainly possess other individuals not who should afterwards cease with them, in bearing a rate receiving a corresponding expenses and benefits of But the company most pre-empt of selling any of the that is of the citizens of the ing states, or others who would become citizens of any might accede to the union obvious from the wording the conjunct and disjunctive all needful rules and regulations had, in the understanding of them, a prospective of sale or the like. For sense of the terms that may by our adversaries, we shall their generosity will have with our dullness, and ex-ld happen, that after all the the constitution, so much combined in the work—should where the legislative power are defined, make use of the whilst in the instance before tion or surrender of our liberties, it was not said, "The have power to erect what executed in our country, a public of your services whenever the occasion may require. For the present, sir, I cannot say what particular duty will be ex-

some districts of our country." The congress should have power to model a legislative, executive and judiciary system for us, without hurting our feelings, by consulting our understanding on such subjects." In short, to mould us into provincial governments, under their own pro-consuls! All which in truth, they have vouchsafed to perform for us.

Our adversaries may or may not satisfy these queries, but a chaste construction of the clause itself will. Then we will admit, that the congress hath power, by the constitution, to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States—to dispose of, what I hope will not be questioned by any body whilst it is conceded by our adversaries, that the territory does not necessarily expose us, the live stock upon it, to their disposal, sale or alienation also. As this will not be denied, the next advance in our attack, will be our summons to the enemy, to surrender up to the same significance, when joined by the copulative, which terms "all needful rules and regulations" this versatile sound "territory," which like Proteus or the Cameleon, must hitherto continually have changed its form and its colors, to have so long eluded the light of our judgment or indignation of our wrongs. Here perhaps a somewhat longer stand may be made against us, but we shall prevail, when we redouble our assaults with the disjunctive of the sentence "or other property of the United States." Here then we are victorious, and occupy the last dyke of our opponents. Let them now then rather generously acknowledge than persist in their past errors, under which we have feelingly suffered, whilst we still possess other reserve corps of argument, no way necessary to bring into action.

The people will now be able to estimate the nature and judge of the foundations of that sovereignty to which, as states or territorial districts, the country is yet subservient. They will be satisfied, I hope, that I have succeeded in my undertaking to prove—1st. That from the nature of the constitution itself, any state or states whatever, now or at any time heretofore integral members of the union, are as fully competent peaceably to withdraw from the same, as they ever were to enter into it. 2d. That the federal authority is only de facto at most, or exercised over us without the necessary requisites to give it a sufficient title so far as it ever did or now does extend over our territorial districts.

Thus have I travelled through all the devils of sophisms hitherto imposed upon us, for the affections and easiness of a federal parent. If I have been over minute at the expense of perspicuity I shall be always ready to resume my labors for the country.

QUERIST.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, November 12.

A friend having favored us with a Trinidad paper of the 13th ult. we are enabled to state,

That the British ship Fortitude, from the Straits of Malacca via Bengal, had arrived there with 193 natives, (mechanics & artists) agreeably to a plan of the British government.

It appears from Governor Hislop's proclamation, that the object is to introduce a free race of cultivators, who, from interest, will be attached to the European proprietors.

He advises the inhabitants to treat these new settlers with kindness that they may become reconciled to their new abode, that they may, by the return of the ship, send a favorable report to their friends, and promote future migrations, which, he says, in course of time, will produce the most important advantages to the colony.

We also find by the same paper, that a deputation from the custom-house had been appointed at Port Hislop, for the purpose of obtaining permission for American and other vessels to load and discharge without being obliged to go to P. Spain.

A letter from our correspondent at Trinidad of the 16th ult. says, "American provisions of every class, extremely scarce—four 24 dollars, and only four days provisions remaining with the bakers, and not a barrel for sale. Fish 8 dolls. Rice 10. Beef and Pork, none. Lumber of every description scarce and dear."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.

A letter from Governor Wm. C. C. Claiborne, to Captain John Shaw, commander of the U. States marine force in New Orleans:

(COPY.)

"New Orleans, 7th Oct. 1806.

"Sir, "Persuaded that the same feeling of patriotism which has induced a declaration of your readiness to act in any quarter for the defence of your country, would induce you to support with great firmness the general safety, I shall with pleasure avail the public of your services whenever the occasion may require. For the present, sir, I cannot say what particular duty will be ex-

acted of the navy, but I am solicitous that you should make every possible exertion to have the boats in port prepared for a cruise, and I feel the more solicitous on this point, since in two or three days some military stores will be shipped for Natchitoches, and I am desirous that the gun boats should give them convey by the fort of Baton Rouge.

I am, sir, with great respect,
Your humble servant,
[Signed]
Wm. C. C. CLAIBORNE.
Captain Shaw."

(COPY.)

"New Orleans, 7th Oct. 1806.

"Sir, "The most recent communications to me from the Honorable Secretary of the Navy are entirely pacific. I am barely instructed to fit out and enter a few men for the safeguard of our boats and port, however, sir, I am ready to act on any quarter from your instructions in defence of my country—and in case you anticipate immediate service from the Navy, you will be pleased to make your communications and they shall be strictly attended to.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant,
JOHN SHAW.
His Excellency Governor
W. C. C. Claiborne."

Yesterday arrived brig Eliza, captain Wilson, from New Orleans, in which came passenger Daniel Clark, Esq. member of Congress—By him we learn, that General Wilkinson having taken the command of the U. States army at Natchitoches, had opened a conference with the Commander of the Spanish troops, in consequence of which, matters were adjusted, and the Spaniards had crossed, or at least agreed to recross the Sabine immediately.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution respecting the power of the Judiciary, were, on the third day of the sitting [of the New-Jersey Legislature] committed to Messrs. Van Dyun, Condict, and W. Coxe, together with the Resolutions from Pennsylvania and Georgia concurring in said proposition.—On Thursday last, the committee reported against the amendment proposed—and the report agreed was agreed to by the House.

[Trenton True American.

The Negotiation.—It is ridiculous, to say that "PEACE or Passports ought to be the short alternative." There is not a man in the kingdom who entertains the least doubt of Lord Lauderdale's spirit; but that spirit is tempered by wisdom—and we are sure, that, in the great game of policy which he is now playing, he will give no advantage whatever, to an artful and intriguing adversary. The true alternative to which the thoughts of our ministers have been directed, since their first advances to the opening of a negotiation, is to obtain a just and honorable peace, or to be enabled, by the most unequivocal proofs of their sincerity, to make a solemn appeal to other nations, to their country and their God, on the necessity of continuing a war which the extravagant pretensions of the enemy may render inevitable.

[Lon. paper.]

Distresses and Preservations of Seamen.

Captain William Bradshaw of Salem, who was in a vessel lately cast away on the Bahamas, has returned home, and gives the following account of his sufferings, and those of his unfortunate companions. He sailed from Cape Francois on the 28th of June last, in the schooner Vigilant, capt. Ross, bound to Philadelphia, loaded with coffee—himself and Mr. Nixon, of Philadelphia, were passengers; Mr. Isaac Rogers, of Philadelphia, supercargo; and a white man and a black man, seamen.—On the night of the 29th, the vessel struck on the Caicos bank, and very soon filled with water; in this situation they spent the night in throwing out the coffer, and getting their most valuable things upon deck; but in the morning, contrary to their expectation, they found themselves out of sight of land, and the vessel was partly under water; when they put out the boat, which was very small, and ill provided; and asked Mr. Rogers if he would go in the boat, but he said he would stay by the vessel; when captain Ross said that if Mr. Rogers would not go, he would tarry with him. The boat was supposed not able to carry all six, consequently Bradshaw, Nixon, and the white seamen, with no other provision than two bottles of wine, put off in hopes of finding the Caicos island, and obtaining relief; but after rowing all day

and night, they could make no discovery. In the morning the wind breezed, and it became necessary to put the boat before the sea, and they passed to leeward of the vessel without seeing her. The wind still breezing, the boat required constant bailing; when just at night they discovered a small island, a sand key of the Caicos bank; where they landed and staid about 20 days without fresh water or fire, or any means of subsistence, excepting birds, which they killed and used, chiefly the blood and livers, and a few prickly pears, which they soon consumed. They made a small booth of bushes, which they cut with pen knives, and thought they found refreshment in often bathing in the sea. They tried various ways to obtain fire, & hoped to succeed by means of the crystal of a watch, but failed. In the mean time they made several excursions in the boat, in order to find the great Caicos, but in vain. At length they were driven to the necessity of committing themselves to the sea, without a drop of water, or any provisions but raw birds.

In this situation they were carried before the wind and sea for four days. All the exertion they attempted, was merely to bail, which required constantly one hand, and to hold out an oar to steer the boat; and even this they were too weak to continue; when they took means, by tying a ballast stone to an oar and sinking it, fastened by the painter to the stem, to bring the boat to the wind, that she might not fill, whilst they rested and slept; but in this way the painter was worn off, and they were left with but one oar. In such a forlorn condition they discovered land under their lee; but when they came near, they found the shore was a steep ledge, beat by a tremendous surf. Yet such was their necessity to get on shore, that they ventured up to the ledge within reach of their oar; when the seaman, being a good swimmer, jumped out and reached the rock, but attempting to climb up, it was so steep that he fell back in the surf, and was supposed to be lost. Seeing this, the other two made all exertion to save themselves; one by crowding the boat from the rocks with the oar, and the other by bailing, for she was fast filling; whilst the deep current carried them to a place where the shore was low, but was still a rock. Here they set the boat in, but such was the violence of the surf, that she at once stove to pieces. Mr. Bradshaw held the oar and steered the boat, whilst Mr. Nixon stood forward. He therefore jumped out without much injury; but Mr. Bradshaw was thrown by the shock and force of the sea with violence against the rocks, and received a stunning wound on his head, and other deep bruises; but striking at the top of the surf, by the assistance of Mr. Nixon, he recovered ground before the sea returned. This proved to be Ackland's island. In this situation, some time past the middle of the day, Mr. Bradshaw was left lying on the sand, and Mr. Nixon went to search for inhabitants, but made no discovery that day; at night he lay down among the bushes and in the morning renewed his search, and in the latter part of the day discovered a house, which was on a plantation belonging to James Moss, esq. who lives at Crooked Island, near to Ackland's; Mr. Moss happened to be there, and immediately sent his servants to look for captain Bradshaw, but he was not found that day; he had crept into the bushes; the search was renewed the next day and he was found in a condition in which he could not have survived but a few hours. Mr. Moss was very attentive and prudent in administering to them nourishment.

Four days after they landed, the man who was left at the cliffs, came to the same house. He had again recovered the rock and climbed up, and had been wandering till that time. The writing desks of captain Bradshaw and Mr. Rogers had both washed ashore on this island, and had been picked up some time before the man arrived, and also several pieces of the vessel, by which they knew she had gone to pieces. As soon as they were able to be moved, Mr. Moss sent his boat and bro's them to Crooked Island, where they stayed several weeks. At which place a vessel touched bound for a load of salt, and the seaman went on board, by which, doubtless, the account was brought which some time since was printed at New London. From Crooked Island, Bradshaw and Nixon went in a sloop belonging to Mr. Moss, of New Providence; but their troubles had not ended; the same night they arrived, before they had got on shore, there came on a gale, and the sloop parted her cables and went on shore. Her cargo, which was salt, was partly lost, but the vessel was got off. About a week after, Mr. Nixon sailed in a vessel bound to Charleston, and Mr. Bradshaw went on board the schooner Eagle, capt. Adams,

belonging to Baltimore, when another gale took place, harder than the first, when the Eagle drifted ashore and filled with water. Captain Bradshaw then went on board the same sloop he went down in, which returned to Crooked Island, and was sent to New York for provisions, as the people of those islands were in a state of distress, by reason of the hurricane. Captain Ross's account has been given to the public.

Captain Bradshaw mentions the kind assistance afforded them by the Marine Society at Crooked Island; and particularly the many great kindnesses shewn them by Mr. Moss.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. Barclay, will perform Divine Service at the Episcopal Church to-morrow, both in the fore and afternoon, by the request of the CHURCH WARDENS.

PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, at public auction, on a credit of three and six months, for approved endorsed negotiable notes,

The fast sailing Brig
ATLANTIC,
As she now lies at Col. Ramsay's wharf, burthen 850 barrels, and is nearly new, having performed only two voyages to the West-Indies and one to Europe.
P. G. Marsteller.

November 15.

PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. will be sold, at the late dwelling of John Dunlap, deceased, Duke-street,

A variety of neat Household and Kitchen Furniture,
And a handsome collection of BOOKS, &c.
P. G. Marsteller.

November 15.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, on a credit, at the Vendue-Store,
Two valuable NEGROES—
Man and Wife.

Some Household Furniture, &c.
Philip G. Marsteller.

November 15.

Tanner's Oil.

A few barrels of Tanner's Oil, for sale by Lawrenson and Fowle,
Who have also now Landing,
6 Puncheons Grenada Rum,
Barrels, and half barrels New-Eng. Beef,
30 Boxes Cod-fish.
Nov. 15. d

William F. Gird,

Clock and Watch-MAKER, King-street, near Mott's Tavern,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A handsome assortment of English Watches:

AND HAS ON HAND,

A few good Clocks, with or without cases; table and tea-spoons; sugar-tongs; gold and gilt ear-rings; gold and gilt finger-rings; gold and gilt breast-pins; silver thimbles; gold mounted combs; chains; seals; keys—and a variety of other articles in the jewellery line—which will be sold on moderate terms.

November 15.

M. B. A JOURNEYMAN Watch-Maker wanted.

Lost or Mislaid.

A CERTIFICATE for 25 shares of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, from No. 5698, to 5722 inclusive—20 of which were indorsed as transferred to Paul Bush, on the 27th March, 1802. This Certificate is suspected to have been lost in Baltimore some time between last February and this day. Information thereof, given to the office of the above company, or to this office, will be thankfully acknowledged.

November 15.

law6w

NOTICE.

The Stages between Alexandria and Richmond, will travel on SUNDAYS, until the public are notified to the contrary.

The Proprietors.

NOVEMBER 8.

d4w

PALMER'S Packet, will sail for Norfolk on SATURDAY next, wind and weather permitting.

Dr. REES'S

CYCLOPÆDIA,

VOL. 2d. PART 1st.

Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for Sale, at his Book Store, in King-street.
November 4.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from **LEE & CO'S** Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleaves and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in the cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

ALSO,
The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.
(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tiffot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

A number of certificates and cases of cures, performed by the above medicines, may be seen by applying to

James Kennedy, fen
October 18. oaw

The subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his friends and patrons, for their past favors and liberality towards him; and begs leave respectfully to inform them, and the inhabitants of Alexandria generally, that he will commence his NIGHT SCHOOL on Monday the 22d instant, at his Academy in Prince-street.

Young gentlemen, desirous of becoming acquainted with the arts of Surveying, Navigation, use of the Globes, or any of the different branches of the Mathematics, will meet with due attention from

William Slade.

September 20.

Patent Threshing Machine.

I HAVE invented a machine for threshing all kinds of Grain contained in straw, stem or chaff, particularly wheat, this machine has been found on fair trial to answer completely the purpose for which it was intended. Farmers new have it in their power to get out their grain with expedition, free of dirt, white caps or loss. This machine is constructed on entire new principles; its operation is by flails encircled by a cylinder moved upon friction wheels, and can be regulated at pleasure, to thresh the grain more or less, as the dampness, dryness, or particular kinds of grain may require it. It will be found upon examining the principles on which this machine is constructed that it will be the fault of the possessor if any grain passes unthreshed; it separates the grain from the straw and chaff, as it threshes also the chaff from the straw; the construction is by no means complicated—not liable to get out of order, and not expensive to erect. It has been found by fair experiment the power of four small mules or two good horses, are sufficient to thresh and clean one hundred bushels per day with great ease. Those on extensive farms who wish more grain threshed per day may obtain any quantity they wish by making the machine larger and applying more power. If farmers only knew the excessive loss they sustain in getting out their grain in the mode heretofore used.—Nothing more would be necessary to bring my machine into general use. Those who have small streams on their farms will find they may set the machine going by water at a small expense by a small tub wheel: To those who are acquainted with the gentlemen whose certificates I annex, nothing need be said; those who are not, will find, on enquiry, for intelligence and respectability they have few superiors. My price for the privilege of using my machine, is fifty dollars. I will dispose of my privilege for counties or states to those who wish to purchase on liberal terms. Letters addressed to me, post paid, at Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Deneale.

Dumfries, 22d Sept. 1806.

NO. 1.

I do hereby certify, that I have a Threshing Machine erected on the plan invented by Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries, which exceeds my expectation. A great number of my neighbors who have seen it work, think it does not leave one grain in ten thousand unthreshed; it separates the straw and chaff from the wheat as it threshes.

It possesses many advantages over machines on the Scotch principle, as they will thresh none but what goes in with the ear first; so that all tangled wheat is not much more than half threshed. Mr. Deneale's machine threshes tangled wheat or sheaves put in butt first, perfectly clean.

In very dry weather Scotch machines scutch off a great number of heads, a great many of which the utmost care cannot prevent being carried off with the straw; the very ears without straw are perfectly clean threshed by Mr. Deneale's. Scotch machines, take nearly double power to work them. I speak the above from experience; as I had a machine on the Scotch principle, which from the above faults I had not used for several years, and have now pulled it down.

Mr. Deneale's machine will thresh from 70 to 100 bushels per day, four small mules and two good horses will work it with great ease and I am convinced from the slow pace they go that two oxen would work it.

Although my machine (which was the first erected in this part of the state) has been built but a few months, it is so well approved of that a great many more are either built or now building on the same construction.

It will be shown in operation to any gentleman calling on the subscriber, at Beverley's Ford, Fauquier county, Virginia.

Stephen Milburn.

September 5, 1806.

NO. 2.

I have several years known Mr. Milburn who has given the within certificate—he is a sensible, judicious, practical farmer, and a man of good character. He is a native of the county of Northumberland, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and has been a successful farmer in this country. I think that great confidence is to be placed in what he says.

Daniel C. Bren

September 13, 1806.

NO. 3.

I have had erected on my plantation a Threshing Machine upon the model invented by Mr. Deneale, of Dumfries; this machine separates the wheat from the straw more completely than it can be done by treading in the usual way with horses, and it will, I am persuaded, clean from 90 to 100 bushels per day. I find that four mules will turn the machinery with ease.

William Champe Carter.

Culpepper, 5th Sept. 1806.

NO. 4.

Induced by motives of public good, I wish to make known, that in company with some of my neighbors, we viewed, on the estate of

William Champe Carter, Esq. Mr. Deneale's new invented Patent Threshing Machine, performed by Mr. West, a most masterly beautiful piece of mechanism. Notwithstanding the straw was damp and the negro slaves that worked it, awkward, yet on a fair trial, it beat out and cleaned upwards of four bushels and a half in half an hour; we carefully examined the straw, which was so intirely cleaned of wheat that therein we did not find more than four or five grains. Therefore, on the whole, I do not hesitate to pronounce it, in my judgment, the most complete and most useful thing of the kind which human wisdom has yet invented.

John Strode.

Culpepper, 29th August, 1806.

NO. 5.

Since the date of the above, the manager of the estate of William Champe Carter, Esq. Mr. Reuben Beazeley, a man of good character and respectability, who has had the conducting of the aforesaid machine, has made the following affidavit.

John Strode.

Culpepper County, to wit:

This day personally appeared before me, Mr. Reuben Beazeley, and made oath, that the Wheat Machine, commonly called Deneale's Patent Threshing Machine, under his care and direction, on the estate of William Champe Carter, Esq. as the hands begin to understand it more, gets out wheat faster than at the beginning; and has on fair trial lately cleaned from the straw in the space of half an hour more than six bushels of wheat, and believes it would continue to do that much as long as the four mules that work it could remain at that service, until taken out to give them food and water. Certified under my hand this 11th day of September, 1806.

John Strode.

Iron Works—For Sale.

THE subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome scite for Iron Works, and eight thousand acres of Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahannock, about nine miles above Fredericksburgh. The scite for the works embraces a small stream with 60 feet fall of water, within 500 yards of its confluence with the river, and immediately above commences the most advantageous seat for water works, of different kinds, commanding the whole source of the river Rappahannock, by a natural canal of about 800 yards in length, into which the whole force of the river may be turned with little expense. There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found equal & abundant to any in the country, and it has been several times tried by good judges. The title is indisputable, and a great bargain may be had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can shew the lands, and scite for the works, by an accurate survey he now has, on application to him at Dumfries, Virginia.

JAMES DENEALE.

September 23

District of Columbia County of Alex., andria, ff.

July Term, 1806.

Thomas Tunno, Robinson and Hartshorne, and William Taylor, complainants.

vs.
Robert T. Hooe, James H. Hooe, and John Muncaster, trading under the firm of R. T. Hooe, & Co. and John and Bennett Forbes, Alexander Henderson, jun. and John M'iver, defendants.

THE defendants Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabitants of this district, motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, cc.

September 26.

d2m

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday, the 22d day of November next, at the coffee-house, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, sundry LOTS of GROUND, lying on Patrick, Cameron, and Alfred streets, the property of John V. Thomas; to satisfy a debt and costs due Thomas Allen—Also, at same time and place, sundry Ground Rents, arising from lots lying on the same streets.

R. MOSS, D. M.

For D. C. BRENT, Marshal

October 14

Fall Goods.

JOHN LLOYD,

Has received per the Leonidas, and William and John,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which will be sold on the usual terms.

November 3.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL offer at public sale, at Herndon's tavern, in the town of Fredericksburg, on FRIDAY, the second day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for cash;

Between 50 and 60 Negroes,

Lately attached to the Chatham estate, consisting of laborers and tradesmen, of different kinds, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. &c. Also, a good miller, cook, gardener, trainer of horses, and some valuable house servants. They are, for the number, as likely and as valuable a set of negroes as any in Virginia; also, some work horses and farming utensils. Should any person in the neighborhood be disposed to purchase at private sale, prior to the said day, I will be ready to treat with them.

I will also sell, at Private Sale,

Some Lots in the town of Fredericksburg, my Lands adjoining Stafford court-house, my Lands in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, and my Farm called Clark's, on the Rappahannock river, about three miles below Fredericksburg.

William Fitzhugh.

November 4.

James R. Riddle

Has just received and offers for Sale, at very reduced prices,

An extensive assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

ALSO,

2 trunks handsome British printed cottons, 1 do, American, 1 do. 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins, 3 cases Irish linens, 6 bales India piece goods—consisting of Company garrus, Gurrah lawns, Gazepore do. Cogmana cossacs, Baitas, Checks, and Gillea handkerchiefs—Which will be sold low by the piece to those who purchase to sell again.

October 23.

Charles Bennett,

Has imported in the ship Wm. and John captain Woodhouse, from Liverpool, and John and Advice from London, via Norfolk,

FALL GOODS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART.

Kendal Cottons, Kerseys, Halfsticks, Plaids, Jerseys, Cloths, Coating and Frizes, Superfine Bombazeens, Bombazetts, and Willobores, Satinets, Bennetts Cord, & Kerseymere, An elegant assortment of Waistcoating, Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres, Manchester, Kendal knit Lambs' Wool Hose, Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery, Silk Velvets, Moleskins, &c. Fashionable London Hats, Coarse Hats, English Ingrain Kidderminster Carpets And Carpeting, Venetian Carpeting, Sewing Silk and Twist first quality, Silk and Leather Gloves, Silk Corsets, &c. British Battle, and F. F. Gunpowder, &c.

Oct. 30.

1wd3taw2w.

FOR SALE,

Pork in barrels
New York prime and cargo beef
Hyson skin and } TEAS
Souchong
Russia Duck, and
A few kegs Essence of Spruce, by

Daniel Murgatroyd.

May 6.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public sale, on the premises (if not otherwise disposed of) on the first day of December next,

A NEAT two story BRICK HOUSE, on King-street, now in the occupancy of Mr. William Douglass. The house is twenty-five feet front, containing two rooms and a passage on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor, and a well finished garret. There is an excellent Brick Kitchen and every other necessary back building.—Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

November 10.

A few copies of the AMERICAN CARRIAGE, for sale by Robert Gray, at his Stationary Store, King-street.

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN.